

## GERMANY SAID TO BACK UP COLOMBIA

Ready to Support Claim Against United States in Return for Naval Bases, Washington Hears.

### MONROE DOCTRINE AT STAKE

Kaiser's Battleship Programme Shows Point Is Being Reached Where Foothold Here Could Be Maintained.

Washington, March 10.—Information which is causing the administration the greatest concern has been brought out by the fact that recent negotiations between the Kaiser's government and the government of Colombia have resulted in an agreement which contemplates the transfer to Germany of certain harbors on the Atlantic coast of Colombia, within striking distance of the northern entrance to the Panama Canal.

Mr. Taft and his advisers have already taken steps to meet what they realize will, as soon as the facts are known, be regarded by the whole American people as a defiance of the Monroe Doctrine by both Colombia and Germany.

This information has become known since Secretary of State Knox sailed two weeks ago on his tour of Central and South America, and has been fully confirmed in well informed naval circles.

It throws light on the recent emphatic renewal of pressure brought to bear on our government by Colombia for a prompt settlement of its claim for indemnity—now understood to amount to practically \$100,000,000—for the loss of the territory now comprised in the Republic of Panama.

Would Force Action on Claims.

According to this information Colombia, with the mailed fist of Germany behind her, is backing up her demands with the threat that if our government does not meet her views, or at least agree to arbitrate, Colombia will dispose of these harbors, either by lease or by outright sale to Germany, thus assuring to the latter power not only a base of supplies for a fleet but a foothold on American soil, such as has long been coveted and planned for by the Kaiser.

It is this understanding with Germany, it is declared, that accounts for the "personal" letter of the late Colombian Minister at Washington, Señor Pedro Nel Ospina, to the State Department, asserting that Secretary Knox would not be a welcome visitor to his country during the Secretary's present tour. In inner circles in Washington doubt exists that there was complete understanding between the government at Bogotá and its representative here.

If anything were lacking to confirm that view it is furnished by the fact that the intimation that a visit from the Secretary of State would be inopportune was reviewed by the chargé d'affaires of the Colombian Legation almost immediately after the recall of Señor Ospina—a recall which, it may be asserted on the highest authority, was not demanded by this government, which from the first has professed to make light of the Ospina incident.

As a matter of fact, there is the best reason for believing that since the knowledge of Germany's negotiations with Colombia reached the State Department and the Navy Department from their confidential agents abroad the administration has regarded the situation as one of most serious significance.

Mr. Knox May Settle Claim.

It is even asserted that the principal reason for Secretary Knox's trip is to enable him in person to sound the Colombian government as to the possibility of a settlement of its claim, and that whether or not Mr. Knox actually sets foot on Colombian soil, an opportunity will be found to talk the matter over quietly with an authorized representative of the Bogotá government in some quiet spot far removed from newspaper men or interested foreigners.

The appearance of Germany as a possible supporter of Colombia is regarded here as the latest proof of the Kaiser's willingness to challenge the Monroe Doctrine. The history of Germany's intriguing to get a foothold on American soil, although it has not yet been written, is, of course, well known in naval circles. The best informed officers of the navy have long been convinced that the steady increase in the German fleet has been aimed, not at England and not at France, but at the United States, and that it is not Japan, in the Pacific, that we need to watch most closely, but Germany in the Atlantic; that it is with her rapidly increasing battleships that we shall eventually have to try conclusions.

At present there is little difference in the relative power of the United States and the German fleets. It is significant, however, that the German rate of increase has been far greater than that of the United States during the last three years.

German Navy Growing Fast.

By April, 1913, the Germans, according to their schedule, will have in their high sea fleet thirteen dreadnoughts and super-dreadnoughts, against eight of the same classes in ours. It is also pointed out that Germany has, either built or building, five cruiser-battleships, to not a single one of the United States either built or projected. Moreover, the rate of increase of expenditure on the German navy has been in the last three years 123 per cent, to our 72 per cent.

By 1915, if the same rates of increase are maintained, Germany will have thirty-four battleships and the United States thirty.

These figures make it clear that the German fleet is outstripping ours, and that unless Congress authorizes four dreadnoughts at the present session and at least three annually as long as Germany adheres to her present programme, Germany will be in a position by 1915 to back up any demands she may see fit to make in pursuing her colonization policy in South America.

The choice before our government, it

is declared here, is to settle with Colombia, or to increase our navy at a rate which will enable us to maintain the Monroe Doctrine against Germany's possible encroachments.

### KAISER CRITICISES CANAL

Thinks Locks at Panama Should Have Been Made Wider.

Berlin, March 10.—Lieutenant Colonel George W. Goethals, U. S. A., chief engineer of the Panama Canal, was the guest of the Emperor to-day at luncheon. Colonel Goethals in an interview later said he found that the Emperor was surprisingly conversant with every detail of the work of the canal.

"I was personally introduced to your steam shovels on the Northeast Sea canal," the Emperor explained. He praised the Panama construction, added Colonel Goethals, but asked: "Why didn't you make the locks as wide as those of the Kaiser Wilhelm canal?"

The colonel replied that they were wide enough for the biggest existing war vessels, and the Emperor said: "Yes, now. When we built the Kaiser Wilhelm locks they sufficed for that period, but we have had to expend much money on them since."

### BRAZILIAN MINISTER KILLED

Secretary of Interior in Conflict Between Troops and Citizens.

Rio de Janeiro, March 10.—A dispatch from Macelo, a seaport town of Brazil, reports that the Secretary of the Interior, Señor Correa, has been killed in a conflict between the troops and citizens following a political meeting.

### ROB 6TH ST. RESTAURANT

Three Masked Men Hold Up Proprietor, Waitress and Customer.

Three masked men entered the store and restaurant of Mrs. Annie Sugar, at No. 206 East 6th street, a little before 1 o'clock this morning, held her up at the point of a revolver and robbed her of \$50 in cash. They also took \$4.50 from Bertha Sebedski, the waitress, and relieved a customer, Charles Teller, of a stockpin and \$5 in money. They got away without any trouble.

A hurry call brought a squad of detectives from the East 5th street police station, but they found little to add them in following the robbers. The proprietor said that the robbers were young men, who, she believes, have been patrons of the place. Mrs. Sugar also told the detectives the men arrived and departed in a taxicab.

The heavy black masks which the men wore caused the police to think that the robbers were patrons of the place, and were afraid they would be recognized unless they disguised themselves.

### WOMAN AVIATOR KILLED

French Girl Falls 200 Feet While Qualifying for License.

Paris, March 10.—A woman aviator, Mlle. Suzanne Bernard, was killed at Etampes to-day while undergoing examination for a pilot's license. She was only nineteen years old, and had successfully passed most of the tests. Contrary to the advice of the examining officials, she attempted a sharp turn to the right. The machine was caught by an eddy and capsized. It fell two hundred feet, and the woman was crushed beneath the motor.

Mme. Driancourt, while making a flight at Issy last night, dropped from a great height. She managed partly to right her machine before it struck the ground. She was seriously injured. Her husband was recently killed in an automobile accident.

The death of Mlle. Bernard constitutes the first aviation fatality to a woman recorded since actual flying began, some four years ago, and the 119th in the world in that time. The last previous victim was Lieutenant Dourneaux, who fell 450 feet at Pau, France, on February 22.

### RUSSIA WANTS AMERICAN SHIPS

Two 30,000-Ton Battleships May Be Built in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, March 10.—It is said here that Russia has practically decided to build two 30,000-ton battleships at a Philadelphia shipyard. The vessels, it is stated, are to cost about \$12,000,000 each.

### GIVES LIFE FOR SCIENCE.

Dentist Ashyxiated While Perfecting New Anæsthetic.

Syracuse, N. Y., March 10.—Dr. Angus V. Rose, twenty-seven years old, was accidentally asphyxiated to-day in experimenting with a new anæsthetic while alone in his dental office.

Dr. Rose gave up his life trying to perfect a machine and a combination of gases which he thought might become universally used in dental and surgical work. He had been working on it night and day for three months, intending to give a demonstration at the meeting of the New York State Dental Society at Albany in May.

### HEN WAS BURIED 23 DAYS

Comes Forth from Tomb of Straw Caking and Hungry.

[By Telegram to The Tribune.] Bloomsburg, Penn., March 10.—Still about to cackle and being buried for twenty-three days under a half ton of oat straw is the feat accomplished by one of the hens of Perry Knise, of Jackson Township, Columbia County.

On February 14 Knise left down some oat straw in his barn loft directly on top of the unfortunate hen, which was picking about in a barn floor at the time. He did not know the hen was buried, but noticed her absence a day or so later, and concluded it she had fallen a victim to one of the fabled "dozies." Yesterday the farmer condescended to transfer the oat straw to another part of his barn and started to move it.

After thrice several forkfuls on the wagon the hen staggered out with a flapping wing and a cackling, faint, to be sure. She was emaciated, but quite able to eat when span of feed was placed in front of her.

## SCOTT MAY BE WINNER; AMUNDSEN ADMITS IT

Says, However, There Were No Storms to Sweep Away Any Marks.

### PRAISES HIS MEN AND DOGS

Had Difficulty in Breathing at Great Altitudes Near End of Journey — Comment by Shackleton.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, March 11.—Captain Amundsen now admits it is quite possible that Captain Robert Scott reached the South Pole before him and left some substantial memorial which was afterward swept away by storms. On the whole, however, he considers this very unlikely, as calm weather prevailed all the time he was there.

Like the good sportsman he is, however, Amundsen hopes that Scott has been successful also.

The explorer and his party, it appears, had much difficulty in breathing at times during the latter stages of the journey to the pole, when great heights had to be surmounted, but otherwise they had no real hardships to endure. Amundsen gives full credit to his comrades and to his dogs, and says that his success was largely due to their magnificent work.

The most interesting biological statement Amundsen makes is that the King Edward Land party reported seeing a bird of a new species. Also scientific men will eagerly await his full statement as to what bird it was at all like.

Sir Ernest Shackleton is surprised that Amundsen should report calm weather prevalent at the pole. This was quite different from what he experienced. Shackleton still thinks it possible that the British expedition may have reached the goal before the Norwegian. Amundsen allows that the season was very favorable, and there is every chance of Scott having accomplished his mission under the same good conditions that he himself had, but we must wait for news from Scott giving the date when he reached the pole, if he did so, before it can be definitely said who had the honor of being there first.

Amundsen points out that his remarkable speed was attained by marching six hours and then spending two hours tending his dogs and feeding, then six hours rest and then another march, and so on. It is evident that he must have been driving the dogs and that the men were not engaged in hauling their sledges themselves, and in this, again, he was fortunate.

Amundsen was also fortunate in being able to take sufficient provisions throughout the journey, so that he and his comrades were not seriously inconvenienced. Shackleton evidently thinks Amundsen very lucky.

Nansen pays a tribute to the determined courage, endurance and manly power of his fellow countryman.

### HOPES SCOTT SUCCEEDED

Capt. Amundsen Says He Did Not Know Englishman Was in Race.

Hobart, Tasmania, March 10.—Captain Robert Amundsen, the discoverer of the South Pole, said to-day that he thought it very possible that Captain Robert F. Scott, the British explorer, had also attained the pole. He hoped so, at least. His own base, he said, was five hundred miles from that of the British party, and his own winter camp was nearer to the pole than Scott's. He had no idea at the time that Captain Scott had started for the pole.

Captain Amundsen has received thousands of congratulatory messages. He announces that he will remain here until the Fram sails. He will then begin a two months' lecture tour in Australia and will rejoin the Fram at Buenos Ayres. From that port he will proceed on the Fram to the Arctic Ocean by way of San Francisco and the Bering Strait.

To-day Captain Amundsen went for an automobile ride with Henry D. Baker, the American Consul, and later dined with him. He was reticent concerning his experiences at the pole, but said that Shackleton's expedition took a much more difficult route than he did.

Washington, March 10.—The State Department to-day received this dispatch from Consul Baker at Hobart, Tasmania: "Amundsen authorizes me to convey information to government that he was at South Pole December 14 to 15, and all party returned safe."

### WATCHMAN DROPS DEAD

Calls for Help on Telephone Before Expiring.

John H. Tinklepaugh, watchman in the Manhattan Savings Institution, at No. 644 Broadway, dropped dead from heart disease at 10 o'clock last night while about his work in the bank. A minute before he became unconscious he called the engineer by telephone, and the man rushed upstairs just in time to see the watchman fall to the floor.

The engineer, Anthony Kubelka, called up St. Vincent's Hospital through Police Headquarters and asked for a doctor. About the time Dr. Durand started for the Mercer street station, who suspected that the death of the watchman might be only a part of the happenings at the bank, was on his way there with a squad of detectives. Arriving there, they took charge until some of the bank's officials arrived.

Soon after the arrival of Constant Bird, the assistant secretary of the bank, Miss Anna Link, a stenographer employed there, was called on the telephone and told of the death of the watchman, to whom she was engaged to be married.

The Manhattan Savings Institution was years ago the victim of the biggest bank robbery in the city's history, when early in the 80's, a group of expert cracksmen hired a store next door, sawed through the walls into the vaults and stole more than \$2,000,000 in securities. Several of the men were caught and sent to the penitentiary.



MISS HELEN TAFT.  
Who is active in the fight on sweatshops in Washington.  
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## HELEN TAFT IN FIGHT AGAINST SWEATSHOPS

President's Daughter to Explain Evils Revealed by Consumers' League Exhibition.

### SHE HAS STUDIED PROBLEM

Washington Society Girls to Join Their Leader in Practical Aid for Underpaid Workers.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, March 10.—Miss Helen Taft has joined with other prominent girls in Washington society to help the Consumers' League of the District of Columbia, and especially the sweatshop workers, and with them will take turn about, doing duty at the exhibition to be opened in F street to-morrow morning. The work has resumed now in person through the interest taken by the younger members of society, and general of this and last year's debutantes will assist in explaining the exhibits, receiving visitors and making themselves generally useful all during the week.

Among the officers of the society are Miss Ruth Noyes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore W. Noyes; Miss Sarah Franklin Schroeder, daughter of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Seaton Schroeder; Miss Gertrude Greely, daughter of Major General and Mrs. Adolphus W. Greely; Miss Marion Oliver, daughter of the Assistant Secretary of War and Mrs. Robert Shaw Oliver; Miss Constance Leupp, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis E. Leupp, and Miss Elizabeth Bryan, who is the chief worker among the young persons.

Already the windows of the shop to be occupied by the exhibit are flaunting some of the interesting articles. These are willow plumes that might delight the heart of any woman, which bear a placard showing how many days it took a certain number of children and young girls to make them, what pay they received, and the final price of the plume to the "consumer." There are garments reeking with the pitiful tales of sweatshop labor, and opposite them are other garments bearing the Consumers' League's own placard, showing that the work was done in sunny, well ventilated rooms and at a living wage to the workers. The contributions have for the most part been made by local merchants.

Miss Taft's interest in the working girls of the country is not new. She has always been a student of human problems and has looked more than superficially into them. She has been no less interested in the human exhibits made in behalf of the Lawrence strikers than has her mother, who, with Miss Katherine Anderson, Miss Taft's cousin, attended the hearings. She will take her turn in explaining the exhibits along with the other young girls.

## ODDIE'S ENGAGEMENT OFF

Governor of Nevada Will Not Marry California Widow.

[By Telegram to The Tribune.]

Reno, Nev., March 10.—Several months ago persistent rumors of a marriage engagement between Mrs. Dale Hartley Baker, of California, widow of Keweenaw Baker, a wealthy lumber man of Oregon, and Governor Tanker L. Oddie were denied by her, while the Governor would neither deny nor affirm the report. Governor Oddie, when pressed for a statement to-day, however, admitted that an engagement formerly existed, but that it had been broken off recently. "She is a fine lady, and I have nothing more to say now," he added.

### MRS. OELRICHS LOSES A DOG.

The police of the East 51st street station were asked yesterday to look for a valuable Portuguese dog owned by Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, of No. 1 East 51st street. One of the servants took the dog out yesterday morning and it slipped away.

## HOSPITAL TURNS AWAY WOMAN HOPELESSLY ILL

Home for Incurables Reluctantly Does So, Because of Its Limited Facilities.

### MECHANIC NOW IN DESPAIR

Husband Faces Double Burden of Caring for Sick Wife and Earning Livelihood—Appeal for Funds.

Pale and gaunt, weary in mind and body and despairing of the future, because of the double burden of caring for his stricken wife while plying his trade for a livelihood, a thrifty but discouraged American mechanic yesterday applied at the Home for Incurables, at 18th street and Third avenue, for his wife's admittance as a patient. With great reluctance the medical superintendent, Dr. Israel C. Jones, had to refuse his petition, because the institution, the only one in the city which is devoted exclusively to the care of the hopelessly afflicted, had not the room or facilities for another deserving case.

The mechanic's wife is afflicted with an aggravated case of cancer, and physicians had pronounced her incurable. She had been in hospitals and more exclusive institutions without obtaining any benefit. Her husband had finally taken her home and endeavored to care for her himself, with his limited means. He learned of the home and went there after he had literally worn himself out with the weary vigil of many months.

"That is a typical case—a most deserving one—and similar cases are brought to our attention almost daily," said Dr. Jones. "It is particularly hard to have to turn such cases away, but our limited accommodations and comparatively small number of endowed, or free, beds compel us to do so in many instances. If people were more alive to our work and our needs I am sure it would be easy to extend it."

Accommodates 300 Patients.

Dr. Jones has completed a faithful service of thirty-five years with the institution. He has seen it expand from a humble beginning in a small rented house in West Farms to the present home, which accommodates three hundred patients. The essential purpose of the institution is to afford a comfortable refuge, with proper medical care, for incurables. The atmosphere of the spacious and well appointed buildings is really homelike. They are picturesquely assembled at the top of the hill on a ten-acre estate, with a broad spreading lawn sloping to the street. The land was the gift of the late Catherine Lorillard Wolfe, in 1873.

The ideal of the founders and the managers of the institution has been to make it as much a free home as possible. About one-third of the present patients are free patients. It is necessary to require the other two-thirds to pay a nominal rate in order to come anywhere near meeting running expenses. There are a few private patients who can afford to pay for special attention. Some of the free patients now in the home have been there for more than thirty years. At least half of them have been there for ten years. The managers seldom escape a yearly deficit. In 1909 it was about \$21,000. Last year it was smaller. The home receives no city or state aid.

While the home is at present on a substantial financial basis, the board of managers have been making recently a particular appeal for a larger endowment in order to take care of just such cases as that of the mechanic's wife. Speaking of the scope of the work and the needs of the institution, Irving Paris, Continued on second page.

## TERROR IN LAWRENCE DUE TO OUTSIDERS

Agitators Swayed Mob of Unskilled Foreign Workmen Into Anarchy by Promises of Socialistic Ownership of Mills.

### LAW-ABIDING FOLK HELPLESS

Investigation Made on Behalf of City's Clergymen, Aside from Wage Question in Dispute, Shows How Conditions of Last Two Months Were Produced.

The following article is a statement of the views of a writer who made a study of the Lawrence situation at the request of certain clergymen and others in that city who wished, without entering into the questions pending between the mill owners and the operatives, to place before the public a statement of conditions and public sentiment as he found them in Lawrence.

### STORK IN STREETCAR

Traffic Delayed Half Hour—Mother and Baby Doing Well.

Traffic on the southbound tracks of the Second avenue line was tied up for half an hour last evening when Mrs. Mary Reilly, of No. 232 East 64th street, gave birth to a bouncing baby boy. Both the mother and baby, who were taken to Bellevue Hospital, were reported to be doing well.

At 25th street and Second avenue Mrs. Reilly complained to a friend who accompanied her that she was ill. There were many passengers in the car, and when the conductor was told he stopped the car and at his request all the passengers left it except Mrs. McEwan, a midwife, of No. 340 East 30th street.

### LUCK FOR THE COLONEL!

Admiral Sends Mr. Roosevelt 100 Four-Leaf Clovers.

[By Telegram to The Tribune.]

Berwick, Penn., March 10.—Joseph Cleaver, living on a farm near Nescopeck, is a Roosevelt enthusiast. Reading a day or two ago that President Taft had received a four-leaf clover from a Philadelphia woman, Cleaver prepared at once to inspire the colonel by a larger offering.

Looking up some books in which a number of four-leaf clovers had reposed for years and gathering others from neighbors, he secured an even one hundred, which he packed in a box and sent to Mr. Roosevelt yesterday with this note:

"I send you these four-leaf clovers for the luck that they will impart to your campaign and election. I would have sent you more, but I am now looking for a wife, as I am a firm believer in all of your policies."

### SHOCK IN BATHTUB FATAL

Victim Stood in Water and Held Electric Light Fixture.

Rutland, Vt., March 10.—Standing in a bathtub partly filled with water, with his hands grasping an electric fixture, Robert A. Lawrence, an attorney, was found dead in his home to-day, a victim of accidental death by electricity.

The wires for lighting are supposed to carry only 110 volts, not enough to cause death, but had apparently become crossed with another wire outside the house. The electric light company has not yet been able to find the source of the trouble.

Mr. Lawrence was thirty-three years old, and had served as State's Attorney for Rutland County.

### HOLDS FAITH UNTO DEATH

Man Dies in Street Clutching "Science and Health."

[By Telegram to The Tribune.]

Lawrence, Mass., March 10.—A copy of "Science and Health" tightly clutched in one hand, Ernest W. McAllister, an Essex street business man, fell dead on the street to-day while on his way to the Christian Science Church.

McAllister narrowly escaped asphyxiation yesterday. He was revived by a physician, whom he ordered from the house when he became conscious.

"But you are in need of medical attention," the physician protested.

"I've got something better than man's assistance," retorted McAllister. "This morning McAllister, who was a bachelor, got up and, despite the protests of his landlady, started for church. He carried, as was his custom, a Bible and a copy of "Science and Health."

A few blocks from the church he suddenly staggered and fell, dropping the Bible, but still holding fast to "Science and Health." He was picked up by a policeman and taken to a drug store, where it was found he was dead.

According to the medical examiner's report, death was due to gas poisoning.

### WELLESLEY GIRLS' "DON'TS"

Kissing, Flirting and Swearing on List in College.

[By Telegram to The Tribune.]

Wellesley, Mass., March 10.—A series of "Don'ts for Wellesley College girls" made its appearance on the college bulletin board to-day and caused much interest. Among the "don'ts" are the following:

Don't swear or use bad language, not because we object to it, but because it sounds bad.  
Don't flirt with the handsome fellow down in the village. His wife may not like it.  
Don't retire with unwashed curtains. The rubber industry is flourishing in other places than South America.  
Don't chew candy or anything else while on the village streets. If you must chew, try the tea.  
Don't believe the chap that tells you he loves every hair on your head. He probably means every one on your bureau.  
Don't be a freak. The squirrels have enough nuts to attend to now.  
Don't kiss each other in the public highway. It's awful to see a woman doing a man's work.  
Don't study too hard. Folks may think you are preparing to earn your own living. Don't show your dislike of a hated instructor. Give her some of your homemade

[By Telegram to The Tribune.]

Lawrence, Mass., March 10.—The ease with which an American city of nearly one hundred thousand inhabitants may be seized by a gang of outside agitators and kept in terror for weeks is well illustrated in what actually happened in Lawrence during the last two months. In spite of local police, in spite of the state militia, in spite of the efforts of the business men and the law-abiding citizens generally, who are and were in a decided majority, this Massachusetts city was for many weeks like a city held by an enemy which had broken down the defenses and was encamped in the streets of the city. It was like a city in the grip of a foreign enemy that was able to receive and did receive any amount of aid and comfort from the fellow countrymen of the law-abiding citizens of Lawrence, while the law-abiding citizens and the police and militia summoned to aid them received nothing from their fellow countrymen but a great amount of undesired criticism.

The great strike that started on January 12 began as a violent and destructive strike. It grew more violent and destructive every day of its existence until, after it had been going more than two weeks, when a greatly enlarged force of militia, infantry and mounted men brought the force of law and order into such prominence that it was able to overawe the force of disorder and lawlessness that was being used boldly, defiantly.

Leaders Came from Outside.

The leaders of this strike came from outside of Lawrence. They were not mill workers, and knew nothing of actual working conditions in the mills. They were, and presumably are, members of the Industrial Workers of the World. This society does not disguise its purposes or the methods it approves in bringing to pass conditions of affairs which it believes desirable. It preaches that force is justifiable in labor wars and that such force may be carried to any extent to carry a strike to success.

It claims that it aims to abolish the wage system and inaugurate a regime where the worker will take possession of the machinery of production and receive all the profits to be made out of the manufacture or sale of any article.

With such principles it is plain that no agreements to be entered into by it with an employer could be for any length of time, for it does not believe in tolerating the employer for one instant longer than the time it takes to expropriate him.

The leaders of this society came to Lawrence when this violent strike was three days old. They, in the course of a week, organized and formed into members of the Industrial Workers of the World about nine thousand of the unskilled mill workers who went out on this strike or were forced out by strikers who threatened to kill them if they did not go out.